

BOB KENNEDY

FINDS HIMSELF THE OBJECT OF AN-IMATED DISCUSSION.

SOME REPUBLICANS ATTACK HIM.

While the Majority Seem to Defend Him—The Full Text of the Speech Which Created All the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—[Special.]—The torch was applied, the first rocket shot skyward, and the pyrotechnic display was on. The audience was all interested.

The second rocket was looked for, but the powder was wet.

There was a delay. Another show was brought out to consume the time. A delay of two hours and then the rockets shot skyward; the wheels threw out fire in all directions; the scene was lurid!

It looked like everything was on fire, and the audience was highly delighted, when suddenly the hose was turned on and the announcement made that the show would be continued tomorrow.

MR. KENNEDY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, lighted the first rocket soon after the house met. It was in the shape of a resolution providing that the clerk of the house communicate to the senate the fact that the house repudiates and condemns the utterances of Bob Kennedy, referring upon the character of the senate. Mr. Enloe introduced it as a privilege resolution.

Speaker Reed, who is believed to have inspired Kennedy's speech, and who stands ready to protect him, examined the resolution carefully before he allowed the clerk to read it. He consulted with his advisory clerk, examined his own rules, found he could not rule it out of order, and then handed it to the clerk to read.

It created a sensation. The republicans were in a quandary. Reed wanted it out of the way for a time, and requested that Mr. Enloe withdraw it until the report on the tariff bill was disposed of. Mr. Enloe consented.

THE RESOLUTION RESUMED.

After the disposition of the tariff, Mr. Enloe called up the resolution, and then the fireworks opened.

General Grosvener, of Ohio, the old partisan, who wants to see that the resolution of Ohio in order that he may come back to congress, attempted to get Kennedy out of the hole by making the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, because no one had called Kennedy to order when he made the speech.

Then the argument opened on the point of order.

Mr. Enloe argued that it was in order, that it affected the dignity and integrity of the house, and that the house owed it to itself to inform the senate that its members repudiated such utterance.

Here Reed showed how he stood by interposing the question that the rules say a member must be called to order for violating the rules before other business has intervened.

Everything looked like the republicans were in for allowing Kennedy's language to stand. Mr. Enloe had the speech from the Record read, and at that point the speaker, after a broad smile, apparently of approval, on the faces of the majority of the republican members. They would look at one another, smile and nod knowingly. Everything showed that the majority of republicans endorsed what Kennedy had said.

Then Mr. Bayne, a Pennsylvania republican, took the floor. He is the man whom Mr. Bynum denounced as a perjurer and a falsifier, and for which, at Reed's instance, Mr. Bynum was censured. His first remarks created a sensation:

"I concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee," he said. "It is the duty of the house to adopt the resolution. Epithets have been applied to two senators that would disgrace any man in this country, and the senate as a body has been attacked. This body cannot fail to put the seal of condemnation upon these utterances. I trust it will not allow any technicality to interpose."

The Kennedy gang wavered under this bomb. Even old General Grosvener saw a vote the resolution would pass, and he arose and announced that the resolution should go to a committee.

"To a graveyard, you mean," interposed Mr. Enloe.

"Yes, knowing your motives I would," replied Grosvener.

"And your motives," retorted the Tennesseean, "are never other than vile."

At this moment Mr. Bayne took the floor again, and offered a resolution that be added to Mr. Enloe's, that the speech be eliminated from the permanent records.

OTHER REPUBLICANS TO THE CHARGE.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, another republican, then arose and strongly advocated the Enloe resolution. The house should not suffer itself to be put in an attitude of hostility to the senate, he said, and the resolution should pass. A half dozen other representatives, who are on the outside of Reed's crowd, were ready to follow on the same line, when McKinley turned the hose upon the pyrotechnics by moving to adjourn, stating that the question was one of such grave importance that it required calm deliberation.

Thus the matter went over until tomorrow. After adjournment it was freely discussed among the republican members. The strong advocates of the force bill said the charges against Quay were true, that he had been a dealer with the treasury of Pennsylvania, and that his friends had furnished the money to make it good. Other republicans said while it might be true, denunciation of Quay injured the republican party, and it was better to sacrifice Kennedy than the party.

KENNEDY IS MAD.

Kennedy is red hot. He has a speech prepared to reply to the Enloe resolution, and says he will deliver it tomorrow. He says he will also read letters he has received commending his course, and he thinks he can make it as hot for the other fellows as they can make it for him. Tonight Kennedy is in consultation with Reed and the entire republican Ohio delegation. They are concocting some scheme to pull Kennedy through the hole. The chances are that Kennedy will tomorrow rule the Enloe resolution out of order, if he has the assurance that he will be sustained. If not he will concoct some other plan that will amount simply to a smoothing over of the affair.

QUAY'S POLICY OF SILENCE.

Quay is pursuing his policy of silence. He will say nothing, but his friends can do what they choose. However, whatever he does, Reed is at the bottom of a scheme to force him from the chairmanship of the resolution committee in order that Clarkson, who is Reed's friend, may take it.

Tomorrow will probably be lurid in the house. If Kennedy does get the floor, the fur will fly somewhere.

"VULGAR JOE."

HIS DISTRICT ALMOST CERTAIN TO REPUDE HIM.

OTHERS WHO WILL HAVE TO GO.

The Argument Used to Advance the Force Bill—President Harrison Is Very Anxious for Renomination.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—[Special.]—While vulgar Joe Cannon's majority in the last congressional election in his Illinois district was large, private advices from there are to the effect that the beast will have no majority at all in the November election. Indeed, there are a few thousand republicans who, it is said, will refuse to vote at all, on account of the disgrace brought upon their district by the filthy speeches of the blackguard, and, consequently, it is believed a democrat will succeed him.

The chances are that McKinley will also go down in defeat. Buttrworth is already out and so is Grosvener. Thus, of the five foot-light favorites of the republican congressmen, Tom Reed will be alone in the next house.

THE REED ROOM.

Notwithstanding the Reed boom for the presidential nomination in '92, which has grown to proportions of greatness since his re-election to the house by the largest majority his district has ever given any candidate, Mr. Harrison still has his weather eye upon a second term.

He will get it," said one of his appointees today. "He will go into the convention with the vote of every southern state. He fixed that by his distribution of the patronage. He will likewise have Indiana and enough western states to carry him through. Harrison has placed the offices whom they will sell. We know he is not popular with the politicians, but he will be re-nominated all the same."

However, outside of his officeholders no one can be found who entertains any such views. By the leading men of the party he is not even considered.

Indeed, he is so small that no republican member of either house considers his views or his position in anything. They look upon him as a sort of unfortunate necessary in the white house, not worthy of mention. However it will be fortunate for the democratic party if the little fellow is remembered. It would mean democratic success in '92.

THE FORCE BILL CANYONS.

When the original fight was being made for the passage of the force bill by the house, Rowell, of Illinois, and Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, used the argument with vigor that had driven to despair the republicans of the committee. Mr. President, it is a fearful sacrifice laid upon the altar of liberty. Many of these men seek to disfranchise I know personally. Their hearts are as true as steel. Many of them who would not willingly make a battle on behalf of the defense of the flag which every American proudly holds as the ensign of freedom, would willingly surrender it to a foreign yoke. I wish to say to my people that we have not taken away your high privilege, but only lifted it to a higher plane and exalted the station of your great American birthright.

It is the part of this great body indicating that the price is correct; that the contract is ratified upon the altar of freedom, and that the people, that the two great races shall peacefully side by side, each mutually assisting the other to mount higher and higher in the scale of human progress.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 15.—[Special.]—Much interest was felt in the republican convention in this, the metropolitan county, today. Nine-tenths of its members were from the south. The convention, nominally headed by Senator D. P. Meacham, who recently announced himself as an independent candidate for congress, was a very curious affair.

He was nominated, and his nomination immensely increases democratic prospects of carrying the county. A few years ago he carried it for the republicans. He is a negro, and he was nominated for the lower house.

THE TILMANISTS WERE CHOSEN.

GREENVILLE, S. C., September 15.—[Special.]—The county democratic primary election was held in this county on Saturday last. Nearly all of the present incumbents were re-nominated. The entire legislative delegation, with one exception, are new men, and strong Fillmoreites.

John R. Harrison, D. H. P. Goodwin, J. A. Mooney and H. B. Baist. There were forty candidates for the various offices.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Potter and Lovell Arrested on a Warrant Sworn Out by a Bank Officer.

BOSTON, September 15.—Walter Potter and W. D. Lovell, of the firm of Potter, Lovell & Co., were arrested today on warrants charging them with embezzlement and larceny. The complaint was made by Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, a partner in the firm of C. Richardson & Sons, a director of the National Bank of the Republic in Philadelphia, and president of the Edgell Furnace Company.

It alleges the embezzlement and larceny of \$70,000 worth of bonds of the Edgell Furnace Company. The transaction between the parties was described as follows: "The complaint is made by Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, a partner in the firm of C. Richardson & Sons, a director of the National Bank of the Republic in Philadelphia, and president of the Edgell Furnace Company. It alleges the embezzlement and larceny of \$70,000 worth of bonds of the Edgell Furnace Company. The transaction between the parties was described as follows: 'The complaint is made by Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, a partner in the firm of C. Richardson & Sons, a director of the National Bank of the Republic in Philadelphia, and president of the Edgell Furnace Company. It alleges the embezzlement and larceny of \$70,000 worth of bonds of the Edgell Furnace Company. 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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 16, 1890.

About State Banks.

Mr. L. J. Hill, president of the Gate City National Bank, in his letter which we printed yesterday, took occasion to refer to what he terms state banks, criticizing the system with some severity. The reference is of course to private banks, which are permitted to issue notes in a very miscellaneous way, and which were the source, first and last, of a good deal of trouble. No criticism of these irresponsible institutions would be too severe, and yet that which Mr. Hill employs is calculated to leave a wrong impression.

There was never any real trouble, so far as we know, with the real state banks. Take for instance the bank of the State of Georgia, with its various branches throughout the state, and the bank of South Carolina. Their notes were as good in Liverpool, London and New York as they were in Georgia. The banks that caused all the trouble were private banks that were authorized to issue notes. The law under which they operated was not only crude in its conception, but vicious in its results. One of its results was the wild-cat bank which was here today and gone tomorrow. It is the confusion of these banks with the state banks that alarms a good many well-meaning people whenever the subject of state banks is mentioned.

We have already expressed ourselves fully with respect to the national bank system. We believe it is a system good enough to perpetuate by making it conform to the necessities and demands of the prosperous times of peace. We can say this, and at the same time pay a tribute to the state banks that existed before the war and that gave us a local currency as good as greenbacks or national bank notes. We believe that these institutions should be re-established. To say that this cannot be done without danger of revising the wild-cat system is to argue that those on whom the responsibility of framing the law would fall, have taken no part in the progress of the country and have learned nothing from the experience of the past or the lessons of the present.

There is no reason why a state bank system as perfect within its limitations as the national bank system should not be devised. That there is a need for such institutions admits of no doubt. There is great need just now when the lands of the farmers are outlaid by federal statute. We need not rehearse the condition of the farmer who finds it necessary to borrow money, and who has nothing to offer as security except his real estate. He is politely shown to the door by the national banks, and once outside he falls into the hands of the shysters, who, with commissions and high interest, fleece him and strip him.

Republican Chickens Come Home to Roost.

The folly of the republican policy is quickly apparent. They are forced to extend the time for paying duty on imported goods in bond in order to keep from plunging the country into a financial panic. For a week or so the administration has been trying, by a vigorous use of the power vested in the secretary of the treasury, to relieve the stringency in the money market; but the purchase of bonds and the prepayment of interest does not suffice. Last week money went up at one to one-half of 1 per cent and interest equal to 180 per cent per annum. This stringency was relieved by the appearance of Secretary Windom in New York and the announcement that he would make a further effort to give relief by bond purchases. Even this was not sufficient, and a telegraphic correspondence between the president and the secretary of the treasury resulted in the understanding that, in addition to the relief to be given to the market by bond purchases, the conference committee on the McKinley tariff bill would be asked to extend the time for paying import duty on imported goods put in bond before August 1st to the 1st of January. This will defer the payment of many millions of dollars to the government until the crops have been moved and ample currency has come out of the interior for the extraordinary demands of the importers. This action will make matters easy, but it is a confession by the republicans of the weakness of their policy. Action to avert a panic is a confession that their policy was a failure.

There is no doubt that the importers have had due notice for months past that the bill would pass, and that they were not taken unawares in any respect. At the same time, it is true that the fixing of November 1st as the limit for the removal of bonded goods under the old duties would create serious financial trouble in the country, that fact would be taken into account by the committee. We have asked the treasury to inform us what is the amount of duties which would be collected on the goods now in bond under the increased schedules, and we shall have that information by Monday. We shall then know how to act.

The officials of the treasury department are vainly trying to create the impression that the present stringency is nothing but an importer's scare; but the condition of the money market for the past week or two flatly contradicts them. The indications are that the secretary of the treasury and the president know better. Their strenuous efforts to relieve the money market, even at the government's expense, by prepayment of interest and by raising the price of 4 per cent bonds from 124 to 125 shows that they appreciate the gravity of the situation, and their determination to recommend the extension of the limit on bonded imports confirms this belief.

The New York Tribune, the chief supporter of the republican administration, says: "There are times when the government, having caused scarcity of money, is called upon with some reason to remove it. But in this case the government has not been accumulating money, but has poured it out freely."

This is a case in point. The government, in its legislative branch, is the cause of the trouble. The disturbance of trade at the time of year when millions are needed to move crops is a political crime worthy of the party that works in the interest of the privileged classes who furnish it with the sinews of war.

"With what reason," says The Tribune, "can the government be asked to help bankers who have loaned too much to speculators, or speculators who have bought more than they could carry or sell, or importers who have gone beyond their ability in trying to defeat the efforts of the nation to defend home industries?"

The government, under republicans, has hurt legitimate business by legislation which subsidizes the few at the expense of the many; and has forced an excess of imports, thus forcing money out of the market at a time when it is most needed. The machinery which gives the secretary of the treasury the power to manipulate the money market does not commend itself to a free country, but if there ever was a time for using that power to give relief, it is now. But the extension of the time on bonded goods is more to the purpose, and the logic of that is against the republican position.

Southern Exports.

The increase of southern exports of cotton during the last year or two shows that we are already on the road to direct trade with Europe.

Southern cotton houses are amplifying their European connections and by so doing are preparing the way for a system of exchange which will facilitate direct trade in all lines of goods which this country buys or sells in Europe.

As it is now, although the south furnishes the crop upon which, more than upon any other export item, our foreign trade is based, the whole of the export crop has to be moved with New York exchange. In the course of time the increase of direct exports of cotton will remove this tie which New York levies upon the south. Larger exports have already brought the southern cotton houses into closer business relations with the European capitalists and the entering wedge of direct trade has been driven home. Nothing shows this so plainly as the figures.

In 1888-89 New Orleans sent to foreign ports 1,480,487 bales, and in 1889-90 she sent 1,840,597. Galveston increased her exports from 282,253 bales to 446,738. Savannah ran hers up from 329,879 to 531,419, and Brunswick's exportation increased from 84,970 to 117,945. Wilmington and Norfolk showed a slight increase while Mobile and Charleston together showed a decrease of 20,000 bales. Thus in one year the exports from eight leading southern ports have increased 738,000 bales.

The total exportation of cotton from the ports of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia for the past year was 3,841,407 bales, worth \$150,000,000. This gives a magnificent foundation for foreign trade, and the wonder is that with so much to trade on we have not gone to headquarters before.

The Financial Chronicle accounts for the increase of southern exports by the statement that the interstate commerce law has been much more rigorously enforced within the last eighteen months and the short haul alone prevents rail routes from making rates low enough to compete with short rail and long water routes. Be this as it may, anything which tends to promote direct exports from the southern states does that toward laying the foundation for direct trade between these states and Europe.

Added to this, western products are beginning to look to southern ports for competitive outlets, so that they may not be at the mercy of northern east-bound railways. Kansas City capital is interested in a short route through Memphis, over the Macon and Birmingham road to Georgia ports, and there are rumors of a great trunk line from Chicago. The tide of commerce is setting toward the south as it never has before. Now is an auspicious time for a concerted effort for direct trade. The conditions of commerce are ripe for it.

Relieving Financial Pressure.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in its issue of the 13th instant, following up the discussion of the government plan for relieving the financial pressure, advances, as it always does, some very sensible views. While we do not endorse all the views expressed by The Journal of Commerce in the discussion of this subject, we do endorse what it says of the paternalism ever ready to be exhibited by the financial head of the government when there is pressure in financial circles. If they can relieve the strain when it comes, so easily, they can keep it from occurring so frequently; and our public men would be of greater service to the country if they would use an ounce of preventive instead of a pound of cure.

The article in The Journal of Commerce completely explodes the idea that the tightness of money is caused by any excess of importation. It comes from other causes, and one of the most fruitful, in our opinion, is the want of sufficient money to carry on the business of the country. When New York needs the money for speculation, and the currency is needed in the interior to move the crops, there is, and has been for years, a shortness, and the farmer has to suffer. To relieve the pressure, the government pays in advance a year's interest to the bondholders, always the favored class, exempt from taxes, and the bondholder, to relieve the pressure, lends the money to the farmer at 8 per cent per annum, and 6 per cent for commission to an intermediary. This is the present paternal plan of relieving the pressure. It works very well for the bondholders, but it is death on the farmer. The truth is, the bondholder, who is taken care of by the government paying him his interest in advance, never feels the squeeze, while the farmer is suffering for money to pay for a crop it takes him all the year to make, and on which the prosperity of the country depends.

While we object to the deductions drawn by The Journal of Commerce on this financial paternalism on the part of the government, we agree fully that it is great fully in the government to do as they have been doing lately. It shows clearly to an im-

partial mind that the government has left and owes something that is very much needed, and the sooner our lawmakers find out what it is, and provide permanent remedies, the sooner will general prosperity come, and the government will be called upon less frequently to relieve the pressure.

Blaine and Reed.

The republican organs kindly inform the public that there is no personal hostility between Blaine and Reed, that they are both great men, and that each is only anxious to bring about the success of the republican party.

Whether the relations between Blaine and Reed amount to personal hostility, it is impossible for an interested spectator at this distance to say, but that there is a contest going on between them for supremacy in the republican party admits of no doubt. Mr. Reed endorsed the McKinley bill in all its parts, and is particularly responsible for the free-sugar clause, which he forced through the house by the exercise of his well-known parliamentary methods. So important is free sugar from the Reed point of view, that Mr. McKinley declared it to be the arch on which the entire tariff bill rested. Free sugar may, therefore, be accurately described as the Reed policy.

Mr. Blaine's policy, it need hardly be said, is not only directly the opposite of free sugar, but is the opposite of the very principles on which the McKinley bill is based. It is only necessary to recall Mr. Blaine's letters to Frye, in which the free-sugar clause, together with the whole bill, was subjected to the severest criticism. As an offset to the tendency and drift of the bill, the secretary of state proposed a scheme of reciprocity, which is in the nature of a free-trade tender to a high protection machine.

Mr. Reed forced free sugar through the house; Mr. Blaine induced the senate to adopt his reciprocity scheme. Here is the contest. The bill, with its tender, is before a conference committee, and the fight is on. Who is to be the victor? What is to be the result? We believe that even the organs are interested in these questions.

All Hall Chicago!

Chicago is a success. She has selected a site for the world's fair and has discovered a genius. This genius, it is believed, was instrumental in the work of settling the world's fair dispute, but this is by no means his only claim on posterity.

The death of Washington Irving Bishop left the mind reader's field open; but until recently he has had no successor. Chicago now comes forward with a young man who can read the thoughts of the citizens from afar off, and who is possessed of powers of divination which are only equaled by those of the renowned and lamented Bishop himself.

This gentleman, whose name is Johnstone, has accomplished the remarkable feat of rushing blindfold through the streets of Chicago and discovering a name on a hotel register! The local papers are wild with the theme. We copy from one of them as follows:

Johnstone succeeded in accomplishing what Washington Irving Bishop foretold his life in attempting—that of driving blindfold through the streets from one hotel to another (a considerable distance apart) and selecting a name chosen from a register containing several thousand signatures by a committee without his knowledge and out of his sight. The nervous strain was so great that Johnstone collapsed immediately after he achieved his point, and it took the skillful attention of several physicians to bring him from a condition of coma into consciousness. At 9 o'clock last evening he was suffering from congestion of the brain and for over a half hour his life was in jeopardy. His pulse reached the abnormal point of 150 and his ravings were incoherent and frantic.

It appears that this young man performs these remarkable feats at the expense of his nervous system. But his performances are nevertheless remarkable. One day he rushed to his room and, sitting at his desk, mapped out the course he would drive blindfold the next day. Suddenly he grew excited and prophesied that an accident of some nature would interrupt the ride. He did not predict that it would be a serious one, but made a cross on a paper which responded to the place in the ride where a heavy wagon ran its tongue into the vehicle Johnstone was driving and nearly upset it. The local physicians have predicted that Johnstone's performances will eventually undermine his health. The brain cannot stand such a great strain upon it, and must certainly fall beneath it.

What a pity it is that Johnstone is destined to be so short-lived! He would not only have been a great attraction at the world's fair, but an invaluable assistance to Chicago hotel keepers, in forwarding them of escapees from the third story and of guests with bricks in their baggage.

It is said that Speaker Reed paid \$5 apiece for votes. Republicans seem to be at work more at election times than at any other period of their existence.

FIFTEEN REPUBLICAN newspapers in dirty Joe Cannon's district refuse to support him. There seems to be an opening in that neighborhood for one of those celebrated democratic still hunters that we heard so much about in the Maine campaign.

KENNEDY has put himself in a position where Quay can forgive him.

BOB ACRES KENNEDY was afraid to put his speech in The Record as he spoke it in the house. There seems to be a weak spot in a majority of the republicans when they are brought down to business.

MR. BILL McKINLEY's bill threatens to start up a little panic among the importers. Whenever it comes the republicans will be wiped out.

MR. BLAINE has not yet expressed an opinion on the Maine election. And yet he probably has views on that subject.

THIS REPORT that the home market club of Boston, has undertaken to consume all our surplus crops, has not been verified.

IN MONTANA there is a republican revolt against Chinese supremacy. And yet there is no doubt that Chinese supremacy is a finer article than the negro variety.

JAMES REDPATH, of the original John Brown men, is preparing the memoirs of Mr. Davis.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE LATEST literary sensation is a reply to the "Kreutzer Sonata." Brother John W. Wainwright has undertaken to advertise it by keeping it out of the mails.

HAMILTON AID, an Anglo-Greek author and a kinsman of Mrs. Henry A. Stanley, will accompany the party on its American tour, probably to act as historian-geographer. A Sun cablegram says

the enterprise is regarded with unusual interest in England, not only by the immediate friends, social, artistic, scientific and political of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, but also in circles that touch upon the sacred precincts of the throne.

This campaign men of this city, and in fact in other cities, are very indignant at the reduction of rates for compressing cotton.

They claim that it will reduce the receipt of cotton here fifty thousand bales in one season. It is unfortunate if this result follows, not only to our city, but to the roads.

We commend the views expressed by a leading cotton man in another column to the careful consideration of the railroad managers.

HARVARD OFFERED a prize for the most symmetrically formed woman, and Miss Best, a Pennsylvania girl, took the prize over 3,000 competitors. It is thought that she will now adopt the stage as a profession.

BROTHER WAINMAKER has refused to take a milk-shake with Desori Shepherd, of the Mud and Excess. The country will be led to hear that Brother Wainmaker has sworn off.

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 tons of iron and steel are being shipped from the great steel works of England, and it is estimated that the total tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1889 was 1,200,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1888 was 1,100,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1887 was 1,000,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1886 was 900,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1885 was 800,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1884 was 700,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1883 was 600,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1882 was 500,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1881 was 400,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1880 was 300,000 tons. The tonnage of iron and steel shipped from England in 1879 was 200,000 tons. 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THE GENERAL COUNCIL

CONTAINS IN ITS REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SESSION.

Mr. Samuel M. Inman Elected a Member of the Board of Education—Some Petitions and Resolutions.

Only a quorum was present, when Mayor Pro Tem. Hutcheson called the general council to order, yesterday afternoon.

"The presiding officer was late. 'I shall have to apologize to the body,' he said, as he dropped his gavel, 'for being tardy. Let the clerk call the roll.'"

The first paper presented by the clerk was a communication from Mayor Glenn, notifying the body of the death of Dr. E. J. Roach, a member of the board of education.

Another paper from the mayor called upon the general council to furnish \$2,500 to police the exposition grounds during the Piedmont show.

"That paper," said Mr. Woodward, referring to the last one, "I move referred to the finance and police committees."

It was done.

Colonel L. P. Grant, Mr. G. W. Adams and Captain James H. Wylie, the commissioners designated to sell the cotton farm, sent in a letter regarding the trust.

J. H. Mathews, a member of the board of building inspectors, handed in his resignation. The arbitrators between the city and the Austell estate submitted a letter stating that there was no chance of success, and asking to be relieved. The commission was asked.

Dr. Roach's Successor.

Mayor Glenn took the chair, saying: "The official notice of Dr. Roach's death has been transmitted to you. It is now in order for you to elect his successor."

"I arise," said Mr. Kuntz, "to place in nomination Mr. S. M. Inman, a gentleman eminently qualified in every way for the position."

There was no opposition to Mr. Inman, and he was elected by a unanimous vote.

"I am informed," said the mayor, "that Mr. Mathews, a member of the board of building inspectors, has resigned. Are you ready to elect his successor?"

Mr. Hulsey placed in nomination Mr. J. A. LaSaur.

Mr. Middlebrooks suggested Mr. Corbally. Mr. Hendrix nominated Mr. Jacob Elias.

Then the election was postponed until the next meeting of the council.

The Police Committee.

J. F. Faith asked for a beer license at 390 Decatur street. The petition was referred to the police committee.

Patrick McCallig petitioned for a retail liquor license at 33 Marietta street. Referred to the police committee.

John Blount asked for a transfer of retail liquor license from 142 to 140 Marietta street. It went to the police committee.

George W. Markins wanted a wholesale liquor license at 44 South Pryor street. Police committee.

The police committee reported Henry Simmons a beer license at 153 Foundry street. The same committee granted W. W. Wais a retail liquor license at 179 West Peters.

The committee reported favorably on J. A. Blount's petition for money to replace a window which he broke in the discharge of his duties as a policeman. W. B. Blount was granted relief from revocation of his liquor license by the police committee.

The Fire Committee.

The Traylor Coal and Coke Company asked for a building permit at 214 Marietta street. Hanchin & Moore wanted a building permit at 82 South Forsyth street.

Marion petitioned for a building permit at 24 Marietta street.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry Company asked permission to remove a boiler from 47 Deatur street so as to put in a new one.

E. P. Rice stated that he wanted to recover his houses, Nos. 27 and 29 Luckie street.

The May Mantle Company was granted permission to run a ladder, now being put in position on Hunter street.

J. C. Kimball wanted permission to remove a shed used for storing his street-sprinklers from rear of 154 Marietta street to corner of Walton and Cain streets.

The fire department committee refused R. J. Fisher's petition to erect a blacksmith shop at No. 5 Thompson street.

The same committee granted R. L. Sibley a building permit at 13 Houston street; M. F. Holland, at 87 Walton street; George Bates, at 111 Luckie street.

Sewer Work.

Citizens asked for two stench-traps, corner Houston and Hilliard streets. The petition was referred to the sewer committee.

H. A. Partell wanted to be allowed to make a sewer connection with the Pine street sewer, corner Courtland avenue, without cost.

L. P. Thomas and W. T. Justin petitioned for a four-inch sewer through Mr. Justin's lot on Highlander street.

J. Hartman sent in a paper calling attention to the condition of the sewer and stagnant water at each end of Peachtree street, from Ponce de Leon avenue, and asking that a trunk sewer be built 200 feet from the south end of the culvert to remedy the evil.

Claims Against the City.

Sheek & Co. asked for pay for a house torn away in opening and extending Fair street.

THE GORDON SCHOOL.

AN ELEGANT OPENING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The New Building Is Christened by Governor Gordon, Rev. R. S. Barrett, and Other Distinguished Men.

A beautiful building! Superbly finished without and within. And a select audience assembled to participate in the christening exercises.

That was at the Gordon school, corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, yesterday afternoon, from 4 o'clock till nearly 6.

The Gordon school is the outcome of the well-directed efforts of a number of leading business men, who joined together to establish a private boys' high school of the highest standard, and they have succeeded wonderfully so far.

YESTERDAY'S RECEPTION.

The large class room on the second floor was filled with an interested audience of ladies and gentlemen yesterday afternoon, when the opening exercises began.

Professor DeWitt C. Ingle, headmaster of the school, introduced Professor Morris J. Fletcher, who delivered a most interesting address, on the aims and the intentions of the school.

Professor Fletcher appeared in behalf of the faculty and his address was short but to the point, and was listened to with profound attention.

Governor John B. Gordon, godfather of the school, in whose honor it was named, was next introduced.

Governor Gordon spoke for a few minutes, but his speech was filled with sound advice and encouragement.

He said that this building was a temple dedicated to head and heart. The physical training would not be neglected, but the head and heart would be the special objects of its care.

He said that the cultivation of the mind would be worth much to its possessor, or to mankind.

Great hearts with little or no brains, would be far less hurtful, however, than a great intellect with little or no heart.

Great hearts with small intellects are still the homes of virtue of gentleness and loving kindness, while a great intellect without heart may become an engine of oppression and gigantic wrong. Both together make up the perfect man.

There is another fact which might be said to be axiomatic. Our selfish natures prompt us to cultivate the brain, while the true interests of humanity demand the cultivation of the heart. The great God seems to have recognized this truth when he sent His Son and Spirit to take care of men's souls, and to build up the kingdom of God on earth.

On the motion to table the yeas and nays were called.

Lives-Howell, Middlebrooks, Woodward, Kinyon, Meador, Robbins, Hulsey, McLendon, Kontz, Lambert, Inman and King—12.

Nays—Reinhardt and Hendrix—2.

The Garbage Committee.

Mr. Reinhardt introduced a resolution authorizing a committee of three to secure a better plan of disposing of the garbage.

The Marietta Street Stables.

The fire department committee reported adversely upon the petition of R. R. Stewart for permission to build a livery stable on Marietta street, near Spring.

R. E. Stewart submitted a petition for permission to build two storehouses at 110 Marietta street and to build a private stable in the rear.

Keep Moving.

The ordinance requiring furniture wagons to keep moving all the time was read a second time and adopted.

Judge Gordon granted a leave of absence from October 22 to November 1, 1890.

ROOMS FOR THE BOARD.

Colonel W. S. Thompson, of the board of education, desired that the city would ask the board to provide the superintendent of public schools and the board of education with offices in the center of the city.

Colonel Thompson backed up his request with an unanswerable argument.

A resolution authorizing the board to rent the rooms was adopted.

The legislative committee was instructed to have introduced a bill in the next legislature whereby T. J. Malone's salary as city tax assessor could be raised to \$1,400 a year.

An Assistant Fire Chief.

Mr. Woodward introduced an ordinance authorizing the board of fire masters to elect an assistant chief of the fire department, the term to expire before the next meeting of the board.

The paper was referred to the fire board.

The Wheat Street Matter.

A lengthy petition asking the council to widen and open Wheat street by grading that eleven feet of ground, was read and referred to the street committee.

WILL NORWOOD BE ENDORSED?

The Northern Alliance Farmer Gives Him the Benefit of Some Paragraphs.

This week's issue of The Southern Alliance Farmer, which appeared yesterday, contains several paragraphs which seem to indicate that ex-Senator Norwood will become the alliance candidate for the United States senatorship.

The Alliance Farmer is the official organ of the Alliance of Georgia—which gives additional weight to these utterances.

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BOILER WORKS BURNED.

An Unhappy Fire for the Department to Handle.

The fire department had to fight a fire under very trying circumstances last night.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock two alarms were rung in—one from box 334, corner of Smith and Richardson streets, and the other from 335, corner of West Peter and Leonard streets.

The entire department responded but when the fire was reached the flames were beyond control, especially as the nearest water was several squares away.

The fire was located in the Gate City Boiler Works, corner Wells street and the East Tennessee railroad, a rough, one-story frame structure, about 15x25 feet. When Chief Jorymer got on the ground the flames enveloped the entire building, and a few moments later the roof fell in.

Fifteen hundred feet of hose were required to reach the building, and at that distance only two streams could be secured.

The structure was entirely consumed, the loss amounting to probably \$1,200 or \$2,000. The fire originated from a defective smoke-stack.

DROPPED DEAD.

Mr. William Cawthorn Dies Very Suddenly Yesterday.

Mr. William Cawthorn died very suddenly yesterday morning about 7 o'clock.

He dropped dead in Martin's grocery store, on Simpson street, where he was employed as a clerk.

Mr. Cawthorn was forty-seven years of age, and apparently in the enjoyment of good health up to the time of his sudden death.

At the time he died he was in the store, going about his usual morning work. He fell to the floor suddenly, and died before assistance could be called.

Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Buried in Oakland.

Little Minnie Lee Aiken, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Aiken, was laid to rest in the cemetery of Oakland yesterday afternoon.

The Atlanta Tribune, of which Mr. Aiken is a member, furnished the escort and pall bearers at the funeral; and the tiny form of the bright little girl was laid to rest most tenderly by the loving hands of her father's comrades.

Mr. and Mrs. Aiken have the sincerest sympathies of many friends in their bereavement.

Buried in the Country.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of little David Center, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Center, were sent to Casey's mill for burial.

She was a bright child, and many loving hearts join in the grief of the parents. Her death occurred at their residence, on Walker street, Sunday night.

Jim, the Penman.

To describe "Jim, the Penman," which is the attraction at the opera house next Friday and Saturday night, would be merely a repetition of repetitions. Everybody knows this great play, written by Sir Charles Young, and everybody knows it favorably. It is one of those things which people who pretend to be "in the know" would not care to say they had not seen, just as there are certain books which one feels it almost compulsory to read. And it is justly famous.

At the successful dramatic venture of the past few years, none have more claims to commendation. In the future, when it is said that there is a marked elevation of influence upon contemporary dramatic literature, as a picture of modern society life, it is said that its termination seems proper, withering overstrained, and although the final scene is in itself sad, there is abundance of ground for hoping that there is much happiness in store for the good people of the country.

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Exposition Directors.

Tonight the exposition directors will hold the regular weekly meeting at the office of the company. The meetings are growing more and more important as the exposition draws near, and it is confidently expected that a full attendance will be present on this important business will come up for discussion.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

ARE YOU AN EPICURE Or a Dyspeptic? Well, if you are either or neither or both, here's what you want, a "GEM CITY BROILER."

PRICE, \$1.00.

KING HARDWARE CO., CORNER PEACHTREE AND WHEAT.

sept 15-5p

MOTHERS' FRIEND SHORTENS LABOR LESSENS PAIN ATTENDING IT.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

"Mothers' Friend" is worth its weight in gold. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other children than she did altogether with her last, after having used four boxes of "Mothers' Friend." It is blessing to expectant mothers, says a customer.

Having used two bottles my sixth child was born with no pain comparatively.

Mrs. L. O. VAUGHAN, Sheridan Lake, Cal. Wonderful relief and much suffering.

Mrs. M. M. BREWSTER, Montgomery, Ala

